

AC 443 (2) FARNBOROUGH TOWN COUNCIL

MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1908.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Farnborough Urban District Council.

TOWN HALL,
FARNBOROUGH.

February 22nd, 1909.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present you with my report on the health of your district during 1908.

The area of the district is 2,331 acres.

The total population of the district estimated to the middle of the year, is 14,863.

The civilian population numbers 8,913.

The total death-rate is 7.1 per 1,000 living, as against 6.4 in 1907 and 6.9 in 1906.

The civilian death-rate is 9.3 per 1,000 living, as against 9.0 in 1907 and 8.8 in 1906.

The death-rate for England and Wales is 14.7, as against 15.0 in 1907 and 15.4 in 1906.

The total birth-rate is 18.1 per 1,000 living, as against 18.2 in 1907 and 21.1 in 1906.

The civilian birth-rate is 22.7 per 1,000 living, as against 22.0 in 1907 and 26.3 in 1906.

The birth-rate for England and Wales is 26.5, as against 26.3 in 1907 and 27.0 in 1906.

The District is partly Urban, partly Rural, and contains the North Camp. It is triangular in shape, bounded on the east side by the river Blackwater, which joins the Cove Brook on the north, forming the apex of the triangle; the base of the triangle is a line drawn from the bridge over the Blackwater near the North Camp Station (S.E.R.) to a point a few yards from where the Portsmouth Road crosses the Basingstoke Canal.

The altitude above sea level varies from 273 feet near the Queen's Hotel, to 202 feet in the apex of the triangle, at the junction of the Cove Brook and river Blackwater.

There is a general slope from the highest point towards the north and east.

The soil consists of about 30 feet of sandy gravel overlying the Bagshot sands, the chalk being at a depth of about 350 feet.

In the low-lying portions of the district the sub-soil water is within two or three feet of the surface; in the higher parts it is at a depth of about 30 feet.

The population may conveniently be divided into a military portion stationed in the North Camp, and a civilian portion.

There is no special industry carried on in the district, the working classes consisting of labourers, artisans and soldiers.

Twenty new houses have been certified as fit for habitation during the year, making a total of 1,613, exclusive of North Camp. This gives 5.5 persons per house, as against 5.35 in 1907, and 4.9 in 1901.

The increase in population gives 6·3 persons per acre, as against 6·1 in 1907, and 5·9 in 1906.

The water supply of the district is derived partly from shallow wells, and partly from the Frimley and Farnborough District Water Company.

The Water Company have taken no steps to protect the conduits in the railway cuttings, which are therefore still liable to pollution.

Thirty-three old and twenty new houses have been connected with the Water Company's mains. The number still unconnected is 141.

The total number of deaths registered in the district was 106, as against 96 in 1907, and 95 in 1906.

The correction, made for deaths of residents occurring in public institutions outside the district, and deaths of non-residents occurring in public institutions in the district, brings the numbers to 107, as against 93 in 1907, and 96 in 1906.

Twenty-four of the deaths belong to North Camp, and 83 to Farnborough, as against 16 and 77 respectively in 1907.

The number of deaths under one year was 37, as against 28 in 1907, and 36 in 1906.

Among the civilian population the number of deaths under one year was 25, as against 23 in 1907, and 22 in 1906.

There were two deaths under one year in public institutions beyond the district, these I have not included in deaths under one year for purposes of comparison, as they were probably born in the institutions.

The death-rate for infants under one year was 137·5 per 1,000 births registered, as against 106·9 in 1907, and 119·7 in 1906.

The civilian rate was 123·1 per 1,000 births, as against 122·3 in 1907, and 102·3 in 1906. The rate for England and Wales was 121.

The Zymotic death-rate was 0·67 per 1,000 living, for the whole district, and for the civilian portion 0·67, as against 0·9 and 1·4 respectively in 1907. The rate for England and Wales was 1·29.

Among the civilian population there were seven deaths from phthisis, two from cancer, four from diarrhoea, and two from whooping-cough.

Twenty-four cases of infectious disease have been notified during the year.

Notifications received during the last three years :—

			WHOLE DISTRICT.			CIVILIAN.
			1908	1907	1906	1908
Diphtheria	...	...	5	3	9	5
Erysipelas	...	...	3	4	3	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	14	30	20	4
Enteric Fever	...	...	2	0	3	1
			—	—	—	—
			24	37	35	13

Six samples of water wells and 17 of sewage effluent have been analysed during the year, in addition to a number of special analyses of the water from the public supply.

Six wells have been closed.

The re-laying of the sewer along the Alexandra and Church Roads has been completed. The old sewer was found to be in a very bad condition.

House refuse is collected by the Council's carts, which call at every house in the district once a week, and conveyed to suitable tips.

Stable refuse is removed by the occupiers.

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

The condition of the tenement lodging houses is satisfactory.

There are no new slaughter houses, and the existing ones are in good condition.

There are six cowsheds and 24 milkshops in the district ; they have all been regularly inspected, and are in a satisfactory condition.

One new dairy has been erected during the year.

There are 11 bakehouses in the district, all of which are satisfactory.

The sanitary arrangements of all the factories are in good order.

There are 42 workshops, nine domestic workshops, and five outworkers in the district. They have all been inspected, and are in good order.

The Sanitary Inspector's report deals fully with nuisances.

Arrangements have been made with the Aldershot Isolation Hospital to take infectious cases.

Disinfection is carried out by an alformant lamp and formalin spray ; blankets, etc., being sent to the Aldershot steam disinfecter, when necessary.

The year 1908 shows a diminution in the number of notifications of infectious disease, being less than in 1907 and 1906.

I need hardly draw the attention of the Council to the dusty condition of the roads in dry weather, and recommend them to take further steps to deal with this nuisance.

I must again express my thanks to the Sanitary Inspector for his valuable help during the year.

The tables of statistics are appended to the report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. CROFT WATTS,

M.D., ETC., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and previous years.

Name of District—FARNBOROUGH URBAN.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	10432	282	27'9			110	10'5					
1899	10808	238	22'1	44	184'8	128	11'8					
1900	11198	229	20'4	52	231'4	185	16'4					
1901	11589	244	21'0	27	110'6	106	9'1	15	3	2	105	9'0
1902	12022	253	21'0	29	114'6	107	8'9	21	3	4	108	8'9
1903	12452	267	21'4	32	119'8	108	8'6	15	4	2	106	8'5
1904	12901	268	20'7	32	119'4	100	7'7	14	3	1	98	7'6
1905	13365	280	20'9	19	69'1	82	6'1	14	5	6	83	6'2
1906	13847	292	21'1	35	119'7	95	6'8	14	7	8	96	6'9
1907	14346	262	18'2	28	106'9	96	6'6	18	11	8	93	6'4
1908	14863	269	18'1	37	137'5	106	7'1	11	8	9	107	7'1

* Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Total population at all ages at Census of 1901—11,499; Number of inhabited houses—1,293; Average number of persons per house—4'9.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)—2,331.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District—Connaught Hospital.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District—Cambridge Hospital; Aldershot Cottage Hospital; Surrey County Hospital, Guildford; Hants County Hospital, Winchester; Hartley Wintney Workhouse.

The Union Workhouse is not in the District.

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1908 and previous Years.

Names of Localities.		1. FARNBOROUGH.				2. NORTH CAMP.			
Year.		Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
		a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1898 ...	...	5678				4754			
1899 ...	...	5940				4868			
1900 ...	...	6215		98	24	4983		87	28
1901 ...	...	6502	137	75	20	5087	107	30	6
1902 ...	...	6802	184	77	25	5220	58	31	5
1903 ...	...	7117	198	83	25	5335	69	23	7
1904 ...	...	7445	202	73	19	5456	66	25	13
1905 ...	...	7790	212	64	14	5575	68	19	5
1906 ...	...	8150	215	72	22	5697	77	24	13
1907 ...	...	8526	188	77	23	5820	74	16	5
1908 ...	...	8913	203	83	25	5950	66	24	13

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						Total Cases Notified in each Locality.		Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	AT ALL AGES.	AT AGES—YEARS.					Farnboro' 1	North Camp 2	
		1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards			
Diphtheria ...	5	2	3				5		2
Erysipelas ...	3			1	1	1	3		
Scarlet Fever ...	14		8	6			4	10	11
Enteric Fever ...	2				2		1	1	2
Totals ...	24	2	11	7	3	1	13	11	15

Isolation Hospitals—Aldershot Isolation Hospital ; Military Isolation Hospital.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1908.Name of District—FARNBOROUGH URBAN : 9 FARNBOROUGH.
10 NORTH CAMP.

Causes of Death. 1	Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all Ages of "Residents" belong- ing to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.		Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non- Residents, in Public Institutions in the District. 11
	All Ages. 2	Under 1 year 3	1 and under 5 4	5 and under 15 5	15 and under 25 6	25 and under 65 7	65 and upw'rds 8	9	10	
Whooping Cough ...	4	4						2	2	
Diphtheria ...	1		1						1	
Epidemic Influenza...	3					1	2	3		
Diarrhœa ...	5	4	1					4	1	
Enteritis ...	14	11	2				1	7	7	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	8			1	2	5		7	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	4	1	1	1	1			2	2	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	2					2		2		
Bronchitis ...	8	4					4	7	1	
Pneumonia ...	7					3	4	7		1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	7	2	2	2		1		5	2	
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1					1		1		
Venereal Diseases ...										1
Premature Birth ...	6	6						4	2	
Heart Diseases ...	7					4	3	6	1	1
Accidents ...	2				1	1			2	1
All other causes ...	28	7	2		3	6	10	26	2	5
All Causes ...	107	39	9	4	7	24	24	83	24	11

TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1908.

Deaths from stated causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	Total under 1 month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.	
All Causes	{	Certified	9	1	2	12	3	5	5	3	1	1	5	1	1	2	39
		Uncertified															
Common Infectious Diseases :																			
Whooping Cough							1	2					1				4
Diarrhœal Diseases :																			
Diarrhœa, all forms				...	...					1		1		1			1	4
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis				...	...	...	...		2	1	1		1	1			1	7
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh						2	2			1						1		4	
Wasting Diseases :																			
Premature Birth				...	...	6	1	7										7
Congenital Defects				...	...	2	2											2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus				...	1		1	1	1					1				4	
Tuberculous Diseases :																			
Tuberculous Peritonitis				...	...						1							1
Other Causes :																			
Convulsions				...	...	...	...							1				1
Bronchitis				...	...	...	...	1		1	1				1			4
Other Causes				...	...	...	...			1								1

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises.			Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	...	...	3	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	...	...	73	4
Total	...	...	76	4

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.				Number of Defects Found	Number of Defects Remedied
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:—					
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	I	I
Want of Drainage of Floors		...	...	I	I
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	2	2
Sanitary Accommodation, Insufficient	(Sec. 22, P.H.A.A.A., 1890, has been adopted)			I	I
“ “ Unsuitable or Defective			...	I	I
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY & WORKSHOP ACT:—					
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses			...	5	5
Total	...	...	...	II	II

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, Section 107.						Inspections of Outworkers Premises.	OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES. Sections 109, 110	
	Lists received from Employers.				Addresses of Outworkers				
	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.						
	Lists.	Outworkers	Lists.	Outworkers	Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.		Instances.	Orders made.
Making of Wearing Apparel... ...)	5	13	1	1	1	6	19	1	1

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshops	42
Bakehouses	II
Total number of Workshops on Register	53

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory & Workshop Act (s. 133)...	3
Notified by H.M. Inspector	I
Reports of action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	I

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1908.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Harnborough Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report of the work carried out in your Health Department during the year ended December 31st, 1908.

Periodical and systematic inspections of the district have been made, in accordance with the General Orders of the Local Government Board, and the Public Health Acts, etc.; in all cases where nuisances or structural defects were found to exist, verbal or written notices were given to remedy the defects forthwith.

Inspection of the District.

Thirty-five complaints were received and immediately investigated. In eight instances no nuisance injurious to health existed.

Complaints

One hundred preliminary written notices and 111 verbal notices have been issued for the abatement of nuisances and for enforcing the requirements of the various Public Health Acts, etc., and of these, 198 were complied with without further notice; 14 are at present under observation.

Notices served

Three notices in hand last year have been complied with.

Twenty-four statutory notices were served and complied with, of these

- 7 related to the abatement of nuisances,
- 3 to provide sufficient water closets,
- 5 to provide sufficient ash pits,
- 2 to cleanse infected dwellings (certified by M.O.H.),
- 2 to obtain supply of water,
- 1 to linewash workshop,
- 1 to provide sanitary convenience to workshop,
- 1 to drain houses,
- 1 to cleanse cowsheds,
- 1 to amend drains.

The value and importance of food inspection cannot be over estimated. During the year a considerable amount of time has been devoted to this important branch of my duties, 240 visits have been made to premises where food was exposed or in preparation for sale, including 63 visits to slaughter houses; many of these visits were made at the time of slaughtering, when a more thorough inspection can be made owing to the presence of the viscera of slaughtered animals.

Happily, your district is remarkably free from what is commonly known as the "Slink Butcher," and one is rarely called upon to deal with carcasses emaciated as a result of disease, but it is, however, not uncommon to find disease in food animals after slaughter, which, during life, show no visible signs of disease.

In two instances I noticed signs of disease in animals that were being slaughtered. The first case was that of a cow, which, in life, appeared to be quite healthy, but, after slaughter, was found to be extensively tuberculous.

This animal had been purchased from a dairyman in a neighbouring district, who supplies milk in your district, and as the udder was tuberculous, I immediately obtained a sample of the milk supplied from the dairy in question for bacteriological examination, with a view to ascertaining if any other cows in his herd were yielding tuberculous milk. I am glad to say, however, that the report was a satisfactory one.

In the second case, two pigs were found to be tuberculous; in life, both these animals were to all appearances quite healthy.

In both cases the carcasses, together with all viscera, were immediately surrendered for destruction.

Many other matters of minor importance were dealt with, as parasitic diseases of various organs of food animals, which, although not affecting the carcasses, render the parts unsaleable; moreover, in the interest of domestic animals, it is advisable they should be destroyed. I am pleased to say that in all instances my requests have been complied with.

The arrangement of inspecting carcasses of animals brought into your district after slaughter, to which I referred last year, has been carried out during the year; as a result, one carcass of pork, found to be tuberculous, was destroyed. In this case, the pharyngeal lymphatic glands were found to be normal, but there were unmistakeable evidences of disease in lymphatic glands in other parts of the carcass.

This demonstrates, in a very striking manner, the value of a very close inspection of all meat exposed for sale for the food of man.

In addition to the inspection of shops, a considerable quantity of food, exposed for sale on hawkers' carts, has been examined.

The following is a summary of articles of food, which have, after examination, been surrendered and destroyed as unfit for food:—

Description.				Number.	Approximate Weight.		
					cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Beef (tuberculous)	...	...	...		5	0	16
Pork (tuberculous)	...	...	...		3	3	0
Pigs Plucks (tuberculous)	...	...	...	two			
Pilchards	...	...	...			2	0
Herrings	...	...	...	six boxes			
Ox Liver	...	...	...	one			
Sheep's Plucks	...	...	...	three			
Plums	...	...	...			1	0

In addition, the following articles were examined by request, and found to be unfit for food:—

Tripe (one barrel)	...	...	1 qr.	12 lbs.
Pigs Plucks (50 unsound)				

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE WORK.

Houses inspected, house to house ...	...	...	...	100
Houses inspected, other than house to house ...	...	...	...	260
Re-inspection of premises, <i>re</i> nuisances, etc. ...	...	...	...	550
Workshops inspections ...	...	...	...	57
Slaughter-houses inspections ...	...	...	...	63
Dairies and cowsheds inspections ...	...	...	...	56
Butchers and provision shops inspections ...	...	...	...	100
Total inspections				1,186
Nuisances detected ...	...	...	...	236
Nuisances reported by residents ...	...	...	...	27
Nuisances abated ...	...	...	...	249
Nuisances in hand ...	...	...	...	14
Nuisances in hand last year (abated) ...	...	...	...	3
House drains re-constructed ...	...	...	...	22
Privies abolished and water closets substituted ...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools abolished ...	...	...	...	3
Dilapidated closets repaired ...	...	...	...	1
Drains cleansed and amended ...	...	...	...	70
Drains ventilated ...	...	...	...	3
Defective ventilating pipes repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	4
Closets provided with flushing apparatus ...	...	...	...	28
Flushing apparatus repaired or renewed ...	...	...	...	13
New pans fixed to water closets ...	...	...	...	14
Filthy W.C. pans cleansed ...	...	...	...	10
Houses provided with stoneware slop sinks ...	...	...	...	11
Defective sink pipes repaired ...	...	...	...	8
Galvanized dust bins provided ...	...	...	...	34
Houses cleaned and whitewashed throughout ...	...	...	...	14
Rooms cleaned and whitewashed ...	...	...	...	7
Rooms cleaned and whitewashed after infectious disease ...	...	...	...	11
Houses disinfected ...	...	...	...	15
Schools disinfected ...	...	...	...	3
Filthy sculleries linewashed ...	...	...	...	1
Back yards paved ...	...	...	...	13
Overcrowding in houses abated ...	...	...	...	3
Houses closed as unfit for habitation (voluntarily) ...	...	...	...	4
House roofs and eaves' gutters repaired ...	...	...	...	19
Defective floors repaired or relaid ...	...	...	...	5
W.C. floors repaired or relaid ...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of manure and offensive refuse removed ...	...	...	...	19
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance ...	...	...	...	6
Stables repaved and drained ...	...	...	...	2
Manure pits provided ...	...	...	...	2
W.C.'s linewashed ...	...	...	...	1
Broken inspection covers renewed ...	...	...	...	4
Water laid on after analysis of water, number of houses ...	...	...	...	21
Houses without water supply ...	...	...	...	6
Notices served on occupiers to cleanse floors, woodwork and bedding ...	...	...	...	4
Nuisances caused by van-dwellers (Bye-laws) ...	...	...	...	1
Water closet provided for van-dwellers ...	...	...	...	1
Water supply for van-dwellers ...	...	...	...	1
Slaughter-houses, Cowsheds and Milkshops found defective in sanitation, and remedied ...	...	...	...	6
Workshops, domestic workshops and bakehouses found defective, and remedied ...	...	...	...	6
Workshops provided with sanitary convenience ...	...	...	...	1
Rooms disinfected after death from phthisis ...	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses linewashed ...	...	...	...	4
Other nuisances ...	...	...	...	18
Samples of milk for Bacteriological examination (tubercle) ...	...	...	...	3

House Drainage

The drains of 22 houses have been re-constructed. In each case the water test has been applied on completion.

The drains of 70 houses have been cleansed and amended where defective. Three cesspools have been abolished and the drainage of the houses connected with the public sewers.

Number of slaughter-houses, cowsheds, milkshops, bakehouses and workshops registered in the district :—

Licensed Slaughter-houses.	Cow-keepers.	Dairies, Milkshops and Purveyors.	Bakehouses.	Workshops.	Domestic Workshops.	Outworkers.
3	6	24	11	42	9	5

Slaughter houses

The sanitary condition of the slaughter-houses has been most satisfactory throughout the year ; 63 visits have been made ; on many occasions the visits were when slaughtering was in progress.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops

The register kept in accordance with Article 6, Clause 2, of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885, has been revised, and contains the names of six cow-keepers and Dairy-men. and 21 purveyors of milk ; four purveyors of milk have been registered and one has ceased to carry on the trade, making a total of three more than last year.

Public notice has been given during the year, by advertisement in the newspapers circulating within the district, of registration being required, in accordance with the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order.

Two applicants for registration were informed that the premises they proposed using were unsuitable for dairy purposes. In one case the application was withdrawn ; in the second case the applicant erected suitable premises, which were duly inspected before occupation.

Fifty-six visits have been made to the dairies and cowsheds during the year. With one exception, where it was necessary to serve a statutory notice, the premises have been kept in a most efficient sanitary condition.

Notice was received, during the year, from the Inspector under the Contagious Diseases Animals Act, that the carcase of a cow, which had died of anthrax at a farm outside your district, had been removed to premises within your district, which were occupied by a cow-keeper and dairyman.

Full enquiries were immediately made, and the circumstances reported to your Medical Officer of Health, who visited the premises with me, and directed that milk should not be sent from the farm until the premises had been disinfected and the carcase properly destroyed.

From information I obtained in the course of my enquiries into this case, it was evident that a knacker's business was being carried on at these premises, although the answer to my query as to the reasons for removing the carcase was, "it had been purchased for dog's food," but as there were only two dogs on the premises, that statement could hardly be credited. However, I severely cautioned the person responsible, and pointed out the very grave risks he had exposed himself to, and as he gave an undertaking not to receive any more carcasses of animals on the premises, the Sanitary Committee considered it was not necessary to take any further proceedings.

Three samples of milk have been taken and forwarded to the Royal Institute of Public Health, to be bacteriologically examined for tubercle. In each case the reports were satisfactory.

Bakehouses

There are 11 bakehouses on the register ; these have been kept in good order. It has not been necessary to serve any written notices, a verbal notice being sufficient to secure conformity with the requirements of the Act.

Twenty-one visits were made at irregular intervals.

Workshops

There are 42 workshops on the register, being seven more than last year ; eight workshops have been registered during the year, and were duly inspected ; and one struck off, having ceased to exist.

Thirty-six inspections have been made and four written notices served and complied with. One statutory notice was issued, on my certificate, requiring a workshop to be limewashed, and was complied with.

One workshop was found to be without sufficient and suitable accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences, as required by the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Section 22. A statutory notice was served and complied with.

The following is a list of the various industries carried on :—

Number	Industry.	Number	Industry.
Three ..	Tailoring.	Three ...	Carriage Building and Repairing.
Five ...	Dressmaking.	Five ...	Farriers and General Smiths.
Three ...	Bootmaking.	Two ...	Bottle Washing and Beer Bottling.
Five ..	Laundries.	One ...	Cabinet Making.
Five ...	Cycle and Motor Repairing.	One ...	Tinsmith.
One ..	Dyeing and Cleaning.	Four ...	Joinery.

There are nine domestic workshops in the district, being the same as last year, the work carried on is boot and shoe repairs.

Domestic
Workshops

Six lists of outworkers were received, in accordance with the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, Section 107, containing the names and addresses of 14 outworkers. Six of these names and addresses were forwarded to the local authorities of the districts where the outworkers resided. One name and address was received from another authority.

Outworkers

Nineteen visits have been made to the homes of the outworkers residing within your district, and when necessary, the importance of observing strict cleanliness in the home, has been urged upon the workers.

One case of infectious disease occurred in the home of an outworker, and prompt measures were taken to prevent any further work being sent into the house, and to disinfect the wearing apparel which had been made up, before returning the same to the premises from which the work was given out.

After the removal of the patient to hospital, I thoroughly disinfected the house, which was subsequently whitewashed and painted throughout.

Four houses reported to be unfit for habitation were voluntarily closed. The chief defects consisted of structural dilapidations, dampness and defective drains.

Housing of the
Working Classes
Act, 1890

Six samples of water have been taken for analysis from private wells, supplying 21 houses with water; three were reported to be polluted and unfit for domestic purposes, and three to be of a suspicious character. In each case the owners laid on a supply of water from the District Water Company's mains.

Water Supply

In addition, 12 houses obtaining water for domestic purposes from wells, have had a supply of water laid on from the District Company's mains.

Four samples of water were taken from house service taps, in different parts of your district, connected directly with the Company's mains, and forwarded to the Royal Institute of Public Health, for chemical and bacteriological analysis.

Your district has, I am pleased to say, again been remarkably free from notifiable Infectious Disease, only 13 cases being notified throughout the year, from the civil population, including three of erysipelas. Each case was promptly visited and enquiries made as to the probable source of infection and means of isolation; whenever possible, cases have been isolated in their own homes, and printed instructions issued for the guidance of those having charge of the infected patients; disinfectants have also been gratuitously supplied and frequent visits made at irregular intervals. It is worthy of note that there were no return cases.

Infectious
Disease

Two cases from the civil portion of the district were removed to the Military Isolation Hospital, and two to the Civil Isolation Hospital. One case of Enteric Fever was sent to the Aldershot Hospital.

Thirteen rooms and their contents have been disinfected after infectious disease, at the public cost. The rooms are first sprayed with a dilute solution of formalin and afterwards fumigated, the formalin lamp being used for this purpose.

Disinfection

After disinfection, the walls and ceilings of infected rooms have been thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed. The drains of houses where infectious disease occurred have been tested and defects remedied.

Five rooms occupied by persons suffering from phthisis have been disinfected, and three after diseases of a septic nature.

Disinfection has been carried out at three Public Schools, during the closure of the same, owing to epidemics of whooping-cough and measles.

The removal of house refuse has been carried out during the year, as before, by the direct employment of labour and the Council's own horses and carts; a weekly call being made to each house.

One thousand two hundred and ninety-two loads of ashes have been removed to the various tipping grounds; thirty-four galvanized iron dust bins have been provided.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1875, AND PUBLIC HEALTH AMENDMENT ACTS, 1890.

Number of Summonses.	Particulars.	Remarks.
1	Polluted Well. Sec 10, P.H.A., 1875. (Outstanding from last year).	Order made for closure of well, and the payment of costs.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Council for the assistance they have given me in my endeavour to improve the sanitary condition of the district.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

PAGE W. BELLAMY,

Assoc. Royal Sanitary Institute.